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DRYS DISCOVER NEW RIGID LAW TO CHECK WETS

"Conspiracy Against the United States" Is Language of Charge

HEAVIER PENALTIES MAY BE IMPOSED

Federal Court Upholds Act in Move Against New York Border Smugglers

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23 (Special).—The charge of "conspiracy against the United States Government" has been sustained by a jury in Federal District Court here in connection with alleged Volstead Act violations. It is looked on as a new weapon for the Government in placing a curb upon bootleg operations. Federal attorneys say it is the first time in prohibition enforcement that the charge of conspiracy has been lodged against alleged rum runners.

Albion LaFontaine, of Champlain, N. Y., who is said to have boasted that he had carried liquor on the "bootleg trail" between Montreal and Albany for five years, was convicted of possession and transportation of liquor, smuggling and conspiracy against the Federal Government. As effective as padlock. He was sentenced to Atlanta prison for three years and nine months and fined \$2002. Samuel Isaacs was sentenced to three years and six months in prison and fined \$2002, and his son Joseph Isaacs, was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$1000, on similar charges.

Under the conspiracy charge heavier penalties may be imposed than under the Volstead Act itself. Federal agents say LaFontaine's conviction establishes a precedent for more stringent prosecution of liquor runners. They call it as effective as the operation of the padlock against cafes.

Sentence was passed by Judge Frank Cooper of the Northern District of New York, who presided at the trials. At the present term of court, Judge Cooper's fine of bootleggers have been noted for their severity and he has imposed many prison terms. Indictment of the defendants on the conspiracy charge was preceded by many conferences of Government legal representatives with federal enforcement agents. R. Q. Merrick, chief of the New York State enforcement division, personally aided in the collection of evidence to sustain the charges.

Some Revelations. The Government is determined to halt operations of bootleggers along the 200-mile route between Albany and Montreal. Startling disclosures were made at the trials by federal agents who had ridden the "bootleg trail" in the guise of professional rum-runners, revealing a chain of "underground" relay stations between the border and Albany to speed the transit of liquor cargoes. Following the conviction of LaFontaine, counsel for the two Isaacs entered pleas of guilty for their clients.

Agents declare that the Government's success in these cases has spread concern among other bootleg trail operators and that enforcement work throughout the United States will be benefited.

Notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeal was filed Saturday by counsel for LaFontaine, and it is understood the argument will center on the conspiracy charge, on grounds that it is a more stringent penalty than the Volstead Act intended.

It is pointed out by the Government, however, that padlocking of cafes following prohibition is based on the public nuisance law, which is distinct from the Volstead Act.

O. R. Miller, state superintendent of the New York Civil League, who attended the trials, declares that the Government has been successful in its stride forward has been accomplished in prohibition enforcement.

Ship and Third Brewery Are Placed Under Padlock. NEW YORK, March 23.—Another brewery which had been manufacturing real beer was padlocked today, as a result of the campaign of Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney, for enforcement of the prohibition law.

The Hon. C. Kuhlman Brewery, Ellenville, N. Y., was ordered padlocked by Federal Judge William Bondy, after Mr. Kuhlman, the owner, had pleaded guilty to a charge of manufacturing real beer and had been fined \$1000.

Two large local breweries were padlocked last week. Mr. Buckner also took steps today to padlock the former cable ship, Robert C. Clowry, which, with \$150,000 worth of liquor and a crew, was seized Saturday night by coast guards. On the assurance of the motion picture producers and distributors of America, The department headquarters will be in New York City.

FILM CRITICISM INVITED. NEW YORK, March 23.—Establishment of a "department" in the motion picture industry through which the public is invited to enter with suggestions and criticisms, was announced here by Will H. Hays, president of the motion picture producers and distributors of America. The department headquarters will be in New York City.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For relief of tornado sufferers in the middle west may be sent through The Mother Church Relief Fund. Remittances should be addressed to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The funds needed in this work will be disbursed without administrative expense through the Church's special representatives to those in need, regardless of religious beliefs. \$40,000 has been placed at the disposal of our Committees.

As heretofore announced, any unexpended balance will remain in The Mother Church Relief Fund to be spent for charitable and benevolent purposes in any emergency or necessity which may from time to time arise.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PINCHOT POWER PLAN DISPUTED

Giant Project Opposed by Electric Association of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23 (Special).—Opposition to the giant power plan advocated by Gifford Pinchot, Governor, and developed in 15 bills submitted to the Legislature covering the subject, has been brought to a focus in the Pennsylvania Electric Association's attack on the project.

The bills have been made the subject of a report by a special committee of the association which has forwarded copies to all the electric companies in the State. The legislative program is described as one of "destruction" and the statement is made that its adoption would "result in chaos and ruin for the investor and for the electric industry, as it would wipe out 30 years of constructive progress."

The report says that one of the series of bills establishes a giant power board with four ex-officio members, which would have "practically absolute control over the creation, financing and operation of electric utilities." Another objection of the association is that the plan would establish a "state operation, instead of state regulation." One of the bills prohibits the transmission of electricity across a state boundary, except with the approval of the power board and subjects all future contracts to the board's sanction.

Another prevents the condemnation of property where it is believed reservoirs of more than 100,000 gallons capacity may at some time be desirable and still another authorizes the negotiation of treaties between the board and officials of other states and Canadian provinces. One of the measures, the report declares, "would compel electric companies to accept a basis of rate making which the United States Supreme Court has found to be illegal."

The bills are defended by Morris L. Cook, director of the giant power survey, and by those associated with him in the work. The Governor denies the statement of the Electric Association that the advisory committee of the survey, headed by Maj. Gen. William Crozier, U. S. A., did not see fit to give a report of the Governor's committee.

ALIEN LAND LAW PASSED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, March 23 (AP).—The Alien Land Ownership Act, passed by the House of Peers on March 16, was approved by the lower House today and will become a law shortly.

The law liberalizes conditions under which foreigners may own land in Japan and bars from land ownership citizens of countries in which Japanese are prohibited from owning land.

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COLLECTIONS AID TORNADO RELIEF

Christian Science Churches Give to Fund to Help Midwest Sufferers

The collections at both services yesterday in The Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., were devoted to The Mother Church Relief Fund, which is being drawn on for relief activities in the districts in the middle west visited by the tornado last week. At services in branch Christian Science churches in and near Boston, all or a part of the collections also were devoted to The Mother Church Relief Fund. Word was received from various points throughout the country outside the tornado zone of generous collections being taken in Christian Science churches for relief work.

Generous Collections Taken in Chicago for Relief Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. CHICAGO, March 23.—A generous amount was raised by Christian Science churches of Chicago and vicinity in special collections for storm relief sufferers taken yesterday. The collections were taken in the churches of Chicago and vicinity. The collections were taken in the churches of Chicago and vicinity. The collections were taken in the churches of Chicago and vicinity.

A special railroad car for the use of the Christian Science relief workers has been arranged for and word is awaited from Colonel Frederick A. Bangs of Chicago, chairman of the Illinois Relief Committee, as to whether it will be needed. If sent to Illinois, the car will be used for the collection of funds in Chicago. The collection of funds in Chicago is being taken in the churches of Chicago and vicinity. The collection of funds in Chicago is being taken in the churches of Chicago and vicinity.

After his first visit to Murphysboro he telegraphed that the "section affected" was damaged to an extent beyond the description given in the papers. He reported finding Christian Science relief work "in good activity," and with Arthur P. Decamp of St. Louis, chairman of the Missouri relief work, distributed about \$2000 on their first day.

A substantial number of volunteers for work in the Illinois tornado zone have offered their services to the Christian Science Relief Committee. The committee is holding a list of the field staff today by the committee on the ground warrant their summons. Relief collections were taken in the Christian Science Sunday schools in a number of churches here yesterday.

Cash Is Being Distributed Through Relief Committees

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23 (Special).—Christian Science churches of Missouri have organized a state-wide committee for relief of the tornado sufferers, particularly in the near-by devastated district in Illinois, electing a committee for this purpose consisting of one member from each of the 10 Christian Science churches of St. Louis and other members from up-state churches, particularly Kansas City.

The action was taken yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the Christian Science churches of St. Louis, which gathered to hear the report of the Christian Science Relief Committee already at work in the Illinois storm zone. Arthur P. Decamp of this city, who headed the Missouri committee, stated that 10 volunteers had gone to Carbondale and from there had visited all of the affected sections. They distributed cash to the extent of approximately \$2500 from \$10,000 drawn by the committee from the funds made available for storm relief by the general meeting of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Five members of the committee remained on the ground and five returned to this city to make report to the general meeting. The state committee then created was placed under the chairmanship of Mr. Decamp.

Permanent relief headquarters were established today at Murphysboro, Mr. Decamp and Frederick J. Herminghaus, both of St. Louis, and Col. Frederick A. Bangs and Dr. A. J. Anderson, both of Chicago, going there to this end, and from there embarking on a survey of the entire storm territory in the State. This investigation was expected to take until Tuesday.

Action of The Christian Science (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

DR. GARFIELD GIVES OUTLINE FOR INSTITUTE

Men of Note in Their Respective Fields to Be at Williams This Summer

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 23 (Special).—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the Institute of Politics, made public today the program for the fifth annual session of the Institute of Politics, which will be held from July 23 to Aug. 22. Dr. Garfield returned recently from abroad. While there he made final arrangements for the coming to America for the institute this summer of a group of six men of exceptional ability in their respective fields.

Count Antonio Cippico, Italian Senator and Fascist, heads the group. He is a supporter of Mussolini, and has chosen "Italy and the Mediterranean Area" for the subject of his six lectures at Williamstown, the last two of which he will devote to Fascism.

French Banker to Lecture. Robert Masson, a French banker of distinction and virtual head of the Credit Lyonnais, through his filling of one of the chief directorships, who was identified in an important way with the working out of the Dawes plan in France, is the second lecturer. He will speak on "Peace Problems of France."

The third is Dr. William E. Rappard of Geneva, member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, who was sent by the Swiss Government on a special mission to President Wilson before the armistice in the fall of 1918. Dr. Rappard will speak on the subject of "The League of Nations."

The British representation at the Institute of Politics, as announced today, includes Sir Frederick Maurice, the British strategist and director of military operations during the war, who will lead a round-table discussion on "Problems of Armament," Lionel Curtis, who followed Viscount Bryce as a lecturer at the Institute of Politics, and Arnold Toynbee, a noted author and professor of modern Greek literature and history in London University.

Mr. Curtis, who is a spokesman for British thought in the movement for a "Commonwealth of Nations," will lead a conference open to all members of the institute on that subject, and Mr. Toynbee will conduct a round table on "The Mediterranean Area."

Americans to Participate. Among the leading Americans to participate in the fifth session of the Institute of Politics are Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan American Union, who is to give a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

RUSSIA SEEKS TO VOID TERMS OF CONCESSION

Sinclair Interests Charged With Not Fulfilling Terms of Contract

MOSCOW, March 23.—The Supreme Economic Council opened a suit for annulling the Sinclair Sakhalin oil concession in the Moscow provincial court on Saturday. Counsel for the concession claimed that the company had not begun work within the time stipulated by the contract, and demanded that the favorable terms of the concession were due to the interest in gaining sovereign rights in Sakhalin, even through the medium of a concession. They cited a supplementary clause of the agreement providing that the concession could be broken up if the American Government did not help the company to carry out the terms. The company had not fulfilled its pledge to secure American Government aid in forcing the evacuation of Sakhalin by the Japanese.

The Sinclair attorneys argued that the beginning of operations within a year was not mandatory according to the terms of the contract, and the Japanese occupation constituted an unsurmountable obstacle to the company's effort to fulfill the agreement.

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP).—Further efforts were made on Saturday by the lawyers to settle the dispute between the Soviet Government and the Sinclair oil interests, regarding the Sakhalin concession given the American company.

The concessions committee of the Government, through its attorneys, offered to return to the Americans the 200,000 rubles which the company posted as a guarantee to carry out the terms of the concession. The committee also offered to negotiate a new contract with the company covering an unnamed concession. After consulting with its legal advisers, the representatives of the Sinclair interests declined the offer.

An Unaccustomed Scene. Argument on the Government's suit for annulment of the contract was then resumed before the Moscow District court, which, in the presence of a large number of representatives of Marx, Lenin and Rykoff, its workmen judges and its heterogeneous audience presented a sight which would have been strange to American eyes.

Both sides to the controversy presented long interpretations of the contract. The session of the court lasted until early Sunday morning. The lawyers for the Government en-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Deputies Elect Zaghlul Pasha President of Egyptian Chamber

Parliament Rejects Government Candidate—King's Speech Pacific in Tone



GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING Head of Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission.

PERSHING WILL RUN PLEBISCITE

A. E. F. Head Named Chief of Tacna-Arica Vote Commission

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Gen. John J. Pershing has been appointed to supervise the Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

The White House today announced his selection as head of the plebiscitary commission which is to oversee the vote under the recent Chilean-Peruvian arbitration award. This statement was issued at the White House.

"The President today appointed Gen. John J. Pershing as president of the Plebiscitary Commission in accordance with the provisions of his award in the Tacna-Arica case. It was stated at the White House that the President was very much pleased that such an eminent citizen of the United States of world-wide reputation was willing to accept the position, which is considered one of the most important offices of public trust which an American citizen can be called upon to discharge.

"The fair and judicial settlement of the Tacna-Arica case after 40 years means much for the peace and good relations of South America and the high character of General Pershing is an assurance to both parties that their proper interests will be adequately safeguarded."

BRITISH MINISTRY OF HEALTH APPROVES ALL-STEEL HOUSES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 23.—The new type all-steel house known as the "Telford" has now been approved by the Ministry of Health and over 100 have been ordered by municipalities in various parts of the country. The new house can be ready within a month for once the concrete foundation is laid, the erection of the house is calculated to take three weeks.

Designed by a firm of Birmingham engineers this type of house has a living room, kitchen, bathroom, three bedrooms and, excluding the foundation, but with wiring, piping and drains, costs £450. The Birmingham Corporation is building four experimental houses, while Bolton has placed an order for 100 and Bristol 20, with an option on a further 100.

This type is not troubled by the trade-union building dispute, which is holding up the Weir steel house. The building union insists on building trade rates being paid to unskilled labor, because the Weir house is a wooden frame, whereas the Telford type is "all steel" and turned out from the factory by mass production methods.

Improvement by Use. In the White Mountain National Forest New England has an example of use of great natural resources not only without deterioration but improvement by use. It exemplifies the complete development of every part of the forest estate.

The recent authorization by the National Reservation Commission for the purchase of 21,000 acres as an addition to the forest estate attention to the progress which has been made in carrying this project to completion. Its value as a source of timber supply, and as a demonstration area wherein both private owners and the states may study methods of forest management designed to maintain the productive capacity of forest lands.

Every acre, no matter how often it may be cut over, it is expected, will continue to produce more timber, and timber of desirable kinds and of a character suitable for future use. The outside limits of the White Mountain Forest now embrace 966,000 acres, of which 462,000 acres, or somewhat more than half, has been acquired or is in process of being acquired. This represents an investment for the land and timber alone of \$3,270,000.

Billions Feet of Timber. In addition to the at present merchantable stand of about 1,000,000,000 feet of sawtimber, it is estimated that this acquired acreage will produce at the rate of not less than 70,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber a year continuously. This, of course, is relatively small when compared with the great timber needs of the many industries of New England, and especially of the New England, which is now dependent not only on local sources, but to supplement what is cut at home from the forest upon yellow pine from the southeastern States and upon fir from the northwest coast for structural material, as well as on Canadian spruce for paper material.

If all of the forest lands of New England were put under systematic management, it would result in materially reducing the amount of timber which must be imported at great cost to meet local requirements. The 1,000,000,000 feet of timber in (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

GERMANY READY TO JOIN LEAGUE UNRESERVEDLY

Paris Receives Intimation That Berlin Is Prepared to Drop Conditions

HOPE FOR FORMULA TO SATISFY POLAND

France to Ask Machinery to Enforce Demilitarization of the Rhineland

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 23.—A new fact which has arisen in the European search for security is the intimation received from Germany through various channels that Germany is prepared to enter the League of Nations without insisting on reservations previously made. This clears the way for immediate negotiations on the basis of the German proposals for a pact for the protection of western Europe, whether of four, five, seven or even nine participants.

There is still a lack of precision, but it appears possible to find a formula which will satisfy Poland, Czechoslovakia and other eastern countries. Indeed the entrance of Germany into the League at the September assembly would itself be a reassurance that the status quo would not be disturbed, and only changed, if at all, by purely peaceful means.

At present France and Great Britain are discussing chiefly the matter of procedure, but the question of procedure is important. British influences at Berlin have apparently resulted in persuading Germany to maintain its offer of a mutual guarantee and accept the response of the League of Nations regarding the conditions of entry as satisfactory.

At the first March meeting of Edouard Herriot and Austen Chamberlain it was laid down that a pact with Germany would follow admission into the League. At the second meeting, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the French and British would at that time discuss the propositions and Mr. Herriot agreed. Now, with the virtual assurance of Germany's entry into the League, England presses for immediate consideration of the German plan, which, it believes, is extremely promising.

Mr. Herriot, while ready to have direct diplomatic conversations with the German representatives without further delay, naturally still holds that nothing will be concluded until, in fact, Germany is a member of the League and assumes all obligations of the Covenant. It is realized that as its price Germany will ask the right of veto, not only of Cologne, but the second and third Rhineland zones.

France will ask not only real disarmament, but permanent machinery to enforce the demilitarization of the Rhineland in perpetuity.

Anglo-French Consideration Given to European Security

PARIS, March 23 (AP).—M. de Fleurbaey, French Ambassador to Great Britain, who recently returned to Paris for consultations, is going back to London after another brief view with the Premier, Edouard Herriot, this afternoon, taking with him instructions that are expected to facilitate the Franco-British negotiations over the problem of European security.

The first result of the ambassador's trip to Paris is expected to be an agreement on a note, verbal or written, to the German Government saying that its offer to enter into a security pact must be amplified, with specifications of the terms the Government of the Reich is ready to accept before the offer can be taken into consideration.

Arbitration Protocol to Be Discussed in Parliament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 23.—Tomorrow Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, makes his eagerly-awaited speech in the House of Commons on the subject of the recent League Council meetings at Geneva. The occasion will be a debate on foreign policy with Ramsay MacDonald, possibly Mr. Lloyd George, participating from the Opposition benches. The former of these two ex-Premiers is to plead the cause of the arbitration protocol, while the optimistic hope that Mr. Chamberlain, in addition to defending the Government's action in rejecting this document, will also have something to say on the subject of an alternative.

In this connection there are many rumors abroad. One emanating from Paris is that Benito Mussolini offered Great Britain an Italo-British alliance to the exclusion of France. "Fantasy," was the description given this idea today in high British circles. The German security pact memorandum still holds the field as far as Britain is concerned, and after the matter has progressed a bit further by means of verbal exchanges a series of written interrogations is expected to be put to Germany with a view to elucidating a number of points still unclear.

The British at present feel disinclined to send a joint reply to the original memorandum which the French are understood to favor. If and when these points have been successfully threshed out the normal course would be to convene a conference to put the finishing touches to the agreement and with this ultimate end in view the British Government is understood to be at present directing its energies.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

RADIO

HUNGARIAN FANS
PAY RADIO TAXSpecial Regulations Must
Be Followed and Sets
Are Stamped

VIENNA, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Hofrat Stefan von Podor, writing in the *Presse*—Lloyd of Budapest, describes the "Radio Decree" which is about to be issued by the Hungarian Government. He remarks in the beginning of his article that the authorities have taken the German radio orders and have adapted them to the special needs of Hungary.

It is evident from the proposed rules that the Hungarians are taking their radio development seriously, a fact which was more than borne out in a conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor had in Budapest with one of the leaders of the radio movement in Hungary. The most important regulations which are proposed are as follows:

1. Everyone who desires to own and use a radio receiving set must fill out an application form. The application is admitted, and if a small fee is paid, the amateur is then free to purchase his apparatus. A monthly tax is collected at the same time as the telephone bill is paid.

2. Radio sets must be approved by the postal authorities. Wave-lengths of 250 to 2000 meters are permitted. Especially in the country districts this will be sufficient to

obtain messages from New England and from France, although it is suggested that atmospheric conditions and various other influences in the city tend to make it difficult to listen in on these far-away stations.

3. The ordinary amateur whose set has been officially stamped closes for the moment his happy days of experimentation. Only through joining a club, passing a test there, and later an examination of the postal ministry, can he undertake any experiments. Once, however, having passed successfully this series of examinations, he is allowed to make up leeway to get on with such individual progress as he can. Clubs must be licensed, generally speaking, and only those are allowed which can show in a practical way that they are actually educating their members.

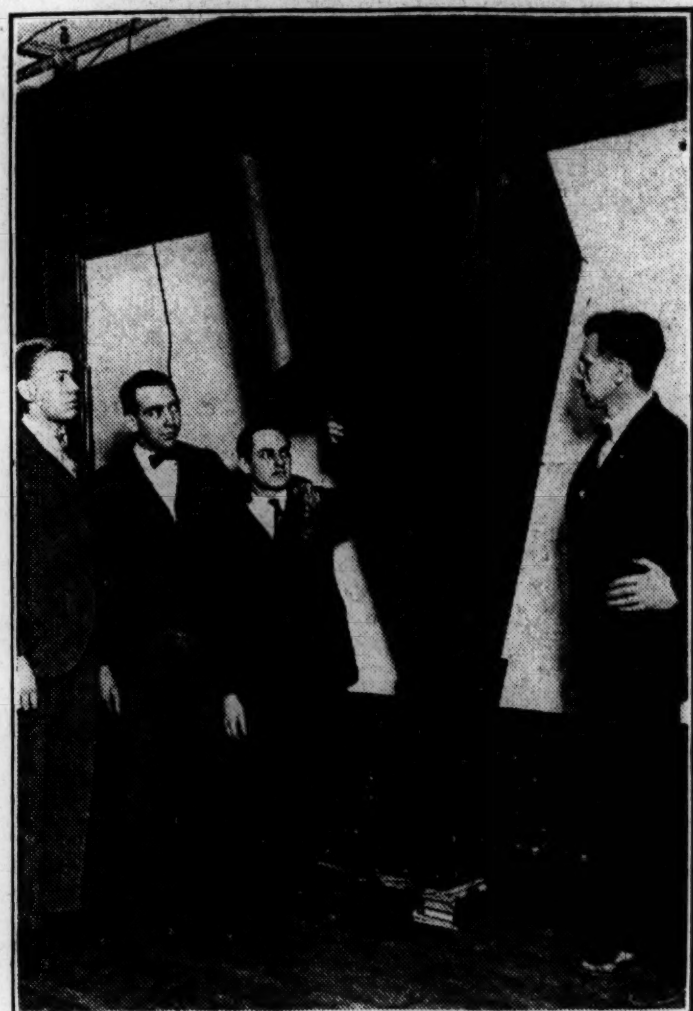
4. It appears that it will be a relatively simple matter to obtain permission to make or to manufacture radio sets. "It suffices to have some sort of connection with electricity. An electrician, for instance, although he may at first know nothing at all about the radio, may be given such concession."

5. A manufacturer, however, to place his article on the market, must first send in a sample set for approval. If passed, a fee has to be paid and the manufacturer is permitted. Sets are given an official stamp and after a certain number have been produced the series is again checked by the authorities. It is said that the fees to be expected, while small in the total amount, will, nevertheless, greatly handicap the manufacturers.

6. Those who have passed the tests mentioned above are to be allowed to make their own sets.

7. Trading and sale of sets are subject to concessions, but it is maintained that the restrictions are so slight as not seriously to affect the rank and file of the "small dealers."

Students Build Huge Speaker



Kadel & Herbert

IF SHEER size of horn area is taken as the basis for producing volume from a radio set, then the new speaker recently built by students of the Brooklyn Technical High School for their lecture auditorium must just about lead the procession of extra loud-speakers.

Radio instruction is rapidly coming to the fore in the public schools throughout the country and the problem of projecting sound so that a whole room full of students may com-

fortably hear the words of the instructor at the radio-casting station, seems to be successfully met in the design of the speaker shown in the accompanying photograph.

The horn is 8 1/2 feet high. The received used to pick up the signals for this speaker is an eight-tube superheterodyne. The construction of such a speaker is not at all difficult for those who are mechanically inclined, and there is no reason why any technical high school with its various shops cannot reproduce this device.

WASH. STATE, March 23.—There has been a misunderstanding in Sweden in connection with certain radio restrictions to which reference was made in a royal decree, according to a report reaching the Department of Commerce from Robert Bliss, the American Minister to Sweden.

The misunderstanding, however, the report states, has now been clarified by a statement of the Royal Telegraph Board to the effect that no general instructions on this subject had been issued, but that foreign ships had been granted permission to use their radio transmitters in Swedish waters such as in harbor districts, on condition that the ship employed a wavelength which did not interfere with commercial radio traffic at coastal stations.

DANISH EXPOSITION
WASHINGTON, March 23.—The first Danish radio exhibition was held at Copenhagen during the week of March 7-15, under the auspices of the Danish Radio Club, according to a dispatch received by the Department of Commerce from American Consul Whitney.

TRY NEW AMPLIFIER
A new amplifying system has been invented by Bruno Gerhard Pohlmann, who resides near Berlin, Germany. This consists of an arrangement for amplifying high-frequency currents of different frequencies in a line for transmitting speech. A number of vacuum tubes connected in cascade, suitable transformers, and capacitors are embodied in this arrangement. The transformers are used for sending currents from the line to the amplifying unit and from one amplifier to the other. The capacity elements are so constructed as to make each of the several transformers selective to a different frequency within the whole range of frequencies. Furthermore, it is claimed that distortion is eliminated over the entire range of frequencies.

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SUNSET
STORIES

The Growing-Down Snow Man

IT HAD been a good snow-storm, but everybody said it would be the last of the season. Henry's and Katharine's mother and father said it to each other at breakfast. The cook said it to the second maid, and the second maid said it to the young man who delivered the groceries, and the young man who delivered the groceries agreed with her and added that summer was coming. And the morning was so warm after the snowstorm that the snow was quite sticky and perfectly fine for making a snow man. So there was what Henry and Katharine decided they would do with it.

"I expect this is the last time we'll have a chance to make a snow man this winter," said Henry.

"That's what everybody says," said Katharine. "I wish we had snow sometimes in summer, so that we could make a snow man on the beach."

"If we had snow in summer," said Henry, "they wouldn't let us go to the beach. It would be too cold."

"Let's make a great big snow man," said Katharine, "and see how long he will last."

"Perhaps he'll last till summer," said Henry. "Wouldn't it be funny to have a snow man in summer?"

So Henry and Katharine went to work to make a very large snow man.

"Let's make him as high as we can reach without any help," said Katharine. "And then we'll get a step ladder and put a head on him."

Henry and Katharine made a snow man without any head as high as they could reach. They made two thick legs standing side by side. They rolled a snowball till it was big and round enough for the snow man's body and stood it on top of his legs. They made two arms of sticky snow and fastened them to his body. And they had a snow man as high as they could reach, but without any head. Then they rolled another snowball to make a head, round and round till it was about as big as Henry could lift.

"You fetch two coals for his eyes," said Henry, "and I'll fetch the step ladder."

Henry took all the morning to make him when the snow man was finished he was the largest snow man Henry and Katharine had ever seen.

The next day was quite warm for the time of year, and so was the next, and so was the day after that. The snow disappeared from the lawn and the snow man was left standing on the grass. But he wasn't anything like as big as he had been when Henry and Katharine made him.

"The older he gets," said Katharine, "the smaller he grows."

"He's growing down," said Henry, "instead of growing up."

"He's all the snow there is left," said Katharine.

"He's growing down pretty fast," said Henry, "and he's losing his shape. But I think he'll last quite a while yet."

"We'll have to fix him up a little," said Katharine. "If he loses his shape any more nobody'd know him for a snow man."

So they fixed him up a little from day to day till he was quite a small snow man, and then the smallest snow man Henry and Katharine had ever seen.

And the next morning they came out to look at him.

"Why, why, why," said Katharine, "Where's our little snow man?"

"I'm not surprised," said Henry. "From the way he was growing down yesterday I thought he'd be grown down out of sight by this morning."

Question Box

359. The diagram on the Radio Page of the Monitor Feb. 19 was hooked up by me Saturday, Feb. 21, without the wave trap. I would a coil on a 5-inch tube, cardboard. Would Micanite or Bakelite be better? I used 77 turns of No. 20 D. C. primary 24 turns in slot No. 30 D. C. C. Is there very much difference between D. C. C. and D. S. C. I also used a 00025 variable 11-plate condenser, an old 200 Radial with an old 2000 ohm rheostat. I have a Federal headset of 2200 ohms. Does that mean 4000 ohms for both receivers or 2200 ohms? My aerial is 80 feet long and about 40 feet high. My ground is to a water pipe. I have heard WGY, Chicago, Ill.; The Night Hawks of Kansas City, Mo.; and somewhere in Michigan I heard two others, but they were so faint I lost them.

In winding coils is it right that the smaller the variable condenser the more turns of wire should be used? What do you think of the Bremer Fully Condensed? H. Richter.

P. S. I recently heard WGY, Cincinnati, O., and Chicago. I heard something on the "Brunswick Hotel." Which station is that? Indianapolis came in so loud that I lost it. H. O. R. Indianapolis, Ind.

(Ans.) When using cardboard tubing it is a good plan to boil it in paraffin in order to prevent moisture absorption. There is a considerable difference between the inductance of a coil of a given diameter and number of turns using double cotton covered and double silk covered wire. You must allow for the difference in inductance, since it is not only electrically more accurate, but makes a far nearer looking job of the transformer. Your head set is probably one of 2200 ohms. There is a considerable difference in the inductance of a coil of a given diameter and number of turns using double cotton covered and double silk covered wire. You must allow for the difference in inductance, since it is not only electrically more accurate, but makes a far nearer looking job of the transformer. Your head set is probably one of 2200 ohms. There is a considerable difference in the inductance of a coil of a given diameter and number of turns using double cotton covered and double silk covered wire. You must allow for the difference in inductance, since it is not only electrically more accurate, but makes a far nearer looking job of the transformer. Your head set is probably one of 2200 ohms.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES LEAD
SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 16 (Staff Correspondence).—The circulation of books in California for the last two years exceeds that of any other state in the Union, according to Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian. Since 1916-1917 the circulation has increased 100 per cent until today it totals 23,150,103 books borrowed from state, county and city libraries.

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SYDNEY LABOR
TRIES CHANGESLord Mayor Affirms Work-
ers Will Retain Control
of Electric Light

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence).—A thorough reorganization of the departments of the Town Hall was forecast by the Lord Mayor. As the outcome of the retirement of Mr. Weekes from the position of city engineer, consideration will be given to the advisability of dividing this department into two sections, because it is considered too big an undertaking for one man.

The Lord Mayor said the division of the department is contemplated, and a cleansing engineer and a city engineer may be appointed.

The Labor Party was determined at all costs to retain control of the electric light. This may mean the early cancellation of the agreement with the railway commissioners for the supply of current in bulk, and the construction by the city council of an additional power house large enough to supply the requirements of the metropolitan area for many years ahead.

Immediate consideration, said the Lord Mayor, would be given to every department of the city council, and without delay the day-labor system would be introduced and the contract system abolished, because it was believed that in the various departments they had men who were sufficiently competent and efficient to carry out work in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Preference to Australian manufacturers in the supply of the necessary machinery required at the present time for the city engineer's and other departments would receive also the consideration to which it was entitled. One of the first things that would be considered by the new council would be the 44-hour week. Labor aldermen were pledged to the policy of providing additional dwelling houses in the city, and it was hoped to bring into operation schemes that would be both beneficial and self-supporting and not a burden on the rates.

The Labor aldermen were determined to carry out the extension of Elizabeth Street immediately, because it was felt that the improvement of Hunter Street was imperative in the interests of the community. The city would consider the Martin Place extension, the widening of George Street West, the widening of York Street, the extension of Goulburn Street, and other matters.

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EDUCATIONAL

Historical Sense and the Teaching of History

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
MOST teachers would agree, I think, that history is one of the most difficult subjects in the curriculum. Moreover it is so important that, whatever else is scrapped, we cannot possibly leave it out. For the future citizen must not grow up in ignorance of the story of his own country. And certainly he should be acquainted with an outline at least of the main trend of events in the history of the whole of civilization.

Great efforts have been made of late years to improve our methods, but though doubtless things are better than they were, we cannot yet be wholly satisfied, especially with the history teaching of pupils up to the age of 16. For those who specialize in post-matriculation work, the opportunities are probably good. It is for the vast majority of pupils who leave the schools after the passing or non-passing of the school's certificate that we want to envisage a clearer image of our goal. It is easy enough to memorize a number of facts, it is not particularly difficult to pass the examinations—but it is very difficult to acquire what I may perhaps call the historical sense.

Growth and Continuity
Much of the record of the earliest dwellers on the globe has doubtless been lost forever, though the marvelous discoveries of late years have lifted the curtain slightly and enabled us to push the vista further back. And what one would like to find implicit in all history teaching is this recognition of growth and change and, at the same time, of continuity. For it means the realization that the world is dynamic rather than static, and it would not be difficult to show that such an attitude of mind is what one would most desire in the future citizens of the world. However many facts one knows they are after all but a few grains in a mountain of sand. We have moreover to make an account with the great fundamental idea of relativity. Material facts are never absolute.

In any case they have to be selected, and it is just in the selection that lies the supreme difficulty. And the intensive study of short periods, which seems the fashion nowadays, is calculated rather to distort the mental perspective, and narrow the outlook. The younger generation no longer believes, as many of the previous ones did, that intelligible history begins with William the Conqueror, and that everything else was wrapped in a vague and impenetrable mist. Nor, I suppose, are the modern methods quite so uncritical; the young do not take all that the textbook or teacher asserts for granted quite so readily. And certainly since the war we do not find that exaltation of all things "national" at the expense of the rest of the world which fostered a limitation of outlook that was bound to produce a narrow and insular type of mind. Yet there is much room for improvement still.

Impartiality
An audience which prided itself on its freedom from patriotic and racial prejudices was considerably startled the other day by a bitter outburst from an intelligent native of India. He asserted emphatically that the references to his own country in any English textbook that he had seen were nothing less than a series of insults. Our history books have evidently to be written in a more impartial and dispassionate manner before they can be accepted as an adequate presentation of the truth. But it is possible to give this breadth and depth to the history of our pupils in the limited space that can be granted on the time table? Is there not a chance that a series of teaching will be so successful and so vague that our pupils will know nothing thoroughly, but leave the school with merely blurred impressions?

Sympathetic Writing
That is certainly a danger to be guarded against, though even should such be the result, the consequences would probably be no worse than they are at present. After all we must leave something to be learned in the after years; the important thing is not to quench the sympathy, the fire of time and circumstance will one day bring to light. Very many who have learned even this vaguely of the later condition of all people will be stimulated to go on reading for themselves and to fit in what they read thereafter into the skeleton framework already formed. They will not be at the mercy of the daily newspaper, as they are now it is by no means unknown for a successful student to think that because he has passed an examination in a particular subject it can be cast aside as known and so done with.

Certainly it does seem as if some insight into the more noteworthy currents in the great stream of history can be acquired even in the school before the stage of specializing begins, if it does begin. To be able to find one's way through the dark labyrinth of history there is always need of some guiding thread, some motif that runs through and penetrates the whole. To take a particular and commonplace illustration: If during a school year the attention of the form were directed to a great movement such as, in English history, the gradual growth of self-government, or, in European history, the struggle between the ecclesiastical and temporal powers over many centuries, would there not be a fair chance that the lessons understood would educate and make better citizens than would the memorizing of all the ministries of George III, or the details of Napoleon's campaigns? Even the facts, such as these, would be likely to collect and crystallize round the nucleus acquired.

But if we are to carry out any such plan it is certain that the examinations need a thorough revision, for pupils trained in this manner would

probably stand a poorer chance of passing than those who had been "thoroughly" drilled in the "facts" of a particular epoch. Indeed an experiment of the kind made quite recently confirmed this belief. Yet it interested the pupils! They were given certain big movements over a long period to study, encouraged to search out answers to large questions in big books, and to write essays and dissertations as a result of their research. They seemed to imbibe something of the joy of the discoverer—and all was going well. But these too promising buds were nipped by the killing frost of the

examiner. He wanted short and snappy answers to such questions as "What do you know of the early monarchy?" or "State briefly what is meant by the Pragmatic Sanction" or "Who were the Laid Marchers?" and so forth. No encyclopedia long period to study, encouraged to search out answers to large questions in big books, and to write essays and dissertations as a result of their research. They seemed to imbibe something of the joy of the discoverer—and all was going well. But these too promising buds were nipped by the killing frost of the



On the Roof Playground at "The Penny School."

"The Penny School"

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
THE real name is God's Providence House. Six days in the week it provides good cheer, some teaching, care and shelter to 100 little children of New York's lower East Side. And because the parents of these children are asked to pay one penny a day to the house, it is known in the neighborhood as "The Penny School." "We like to have our pupils consider this payment merely as dues," explained the headworker. "It makes them feel as if they belonged to the house."

Were it not for the hospitality of God's Providence House, many of these little children would have to spend their days in stuffy sweatshops, stringing beads or helping to make artificial flowers. Here, from the time their mothers bring them as they go to work early in the morning, until they call for them on their return from work late in the afternoon, the children lead a normal, happy life. The very small children, from two to four years, are cared for in the day nursery. Those who are old enough attend the kindergarten class provided by the city Board of Education. For the sum of 25 cents two meals are served to the children.

Factory Workers
Most of the mothers are young Italian women who work in the neighboring factories. In the hope

of helping them to a better understanding of the responsibilities of motherhood, a mothers' club was organized, and from time to time there are mothers' parties. There was considerable shyness manifested at the first party. It was natural that the staff members should wish to discuss

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the children and their problems. But many of the girl-mothers did not understand English well enough to follow a connected discourse, and there was little response. Finally, after several attempts to overcome the apathy, it was suggested that they play games. The tone of the gathering brightened immediately. They played "Farmer in the Dell," "Ring Around the Rosy" and "Drop the Handkerchief" with great enthusiasm. From that moment the success of the mothers' parties was assured.

God's Providence House is maintained by the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. It is in the fullest sense a community house. Many boys and girls come in after school to take part in the various club activities. One afternoon a week the library is open.

Loretta
There is an interesting story of a young Italian girl who found herself through piano lessons. Loretta had been for several years unmanageable at home, and a difficult problem for all with whom she came in contact at God's Providence House. One day she announced that she wanted to take piano lessons. But the "Penny School" gives nothing absolutely free, and Loretta's mother could not afford to pay for the lessons. The head worker offered a solution. If Loretta would come to the house every afternoon and help serve the supper to the young children, and teaching them music lessons, Loretta joyfully accepted the offer. And she has developed into an orderly, efficient, happy girl.

The head worker has a fine spirit of service, and an equally fine sense of humor. "I am not here to uplift anybody," she declared. "I dislike that word 'uplift.' These people are just as good as I am. My aim is merely to be a good neighbor. We have them all on a friendly center for the entire community. Our people are at home, industrious, group, mostly foreign-born; they want to be good citizens, and they want us to show them how."

"In all, there are 450 regular members of the house, children, fathers and mothers. There are 500 others who come to us now and then for support. We have them all on our minds and our hearts, from the youngest infant to the aged grandmother. They trust us absolutely. We feel that nothing but the best is good enough for them, and we try to show them the best American standards. In order to do that we've got to be absolutely straight with them."

Code of Ethics Changes
"When the young people first come to our house, their ethical code is virtually this—anything is right that you can get away with. Our workers first convince them that such a code will not be tolerated here. Then, little by little, they give them a better one. The boys say they like God's Providence House because it gives them a square deal. One evening a group of boys took one of their members downstairs and put him out bodily because he was not playing the game according to the club's code of honor."

Two or three of the neighborhood "gangs" have been brought into membership by the attraction of the games, movies, and a pleasant place to meet in the evenings. They give the house their best loyalty and co-operation.

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 21
Savings in resources where disbursement authority is vested in one appointee, or stockholder, are imperilled by mismanagement. When trust address is uncertain, words descriptive of occupation, as, "mechanical," "accountant," "lawyer"—expedite mail delivery. National efforts to uncover vicious frauds, to mete out justice and to educate the populace are aided by Better Business Bureaus. A policy that is ethical is averse to things shy, why and insecure. Were there an "exclusive order of word-wizards" the present day ad writer would surely be eligible.

Inasmuch as that which precedes is conceded to set a precedent, our frailty or our strength may sway the multitude.

NOTE TO STUDENT
"disperse" authorize deliverable
"viscous" occupational betterment
"adverse" etc., concession eligibility
In next lesson multitudinous aversion
accountancy justifiable precedent

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

Community Service Glee Club

Topeka, Kan.

Special Correspondence
IN a small town high school a plan of music service was conceived and put into practice. Realizing that a glee club composed of young people can render an enjoyable song service, and feeling that such service should be available to the entire community, one music period was set aside each week to reach people who could not reach the school. "Service" was the guiding keynote in the plan.

Good will on both the part of the students and that of the recipients was essential, and on account of this the club was careful to render service only where it was known it would be welcome. The students did not hesitate to offer their services, however, although it was a delight to them to see their services called for with the expectancy of good results.

Perhaps these requests did not come in with as much frequency as the club desired they should, but quite often actual needs were simply expressed. Sometimes a request would come during stormy weather: "Grandmother had to miss church services yesterday. Would you come today, and sing for her? She would like to hear—"

and then the name of some song would be mentioned. Sometimes such a service would be rendered like carols just outside the windows. When the club responded to such an invitation it usually became a standing invitation. If there was another stormy Sunday the students did not hesitate to telephone such a place for an engagement on the following Monday. Sometimes they would be called for a song service where people had not for various

reasons been away from home or out of the house for days.

Care in the selection of the music was ever exercised. In connection with the work the students were impressed with the songbirds' idea of service. Perhaps it might be said that the canary sings not for the joy of expression, but for the expression of joy, spontaneously and happily whether in palace or hovel. He does not look to see what effect his music is having. Good judgment and tact had to be exercised under all circumstances to bring forth the same harmony under any condition the students were called upon to face. Spontaneity and originality were expressed. Thus the work was splendid training for the students, and because of its practical service it was inspiring while it answered an actual need in the little community.

In case there were no immediate calls for these services the students responded to calls to appear before civic clubs. Occasionally they gave a song service on the street; but for the most part their work was carried on the one period of one day in each week to benefit those who could be reached only by the club going to them. The pupils who were privileged to participate in the work for the most part forgot personal ambitions. Laurels were not sought. Rivalry was comparatively forgotten at least while these services were being prepared and rendered. At these times they sang more for the joy that their music would give. The laurels they sought were not to be found in praise, and they rivaled themselves in endeavoring to sing better each time than at the time preceding.

SCHOOLS—United States

LANGUAGES
French, Spanish, German, Italian, English and all other modern languages. Berlitz Club, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Berlitz School of Languages
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Berkeley Hall School
2211 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Fischer School of Music
MRS. EDGAR FISCHER, Director
214 E. Birch St., Walla Walla, Wash.

Girls' Collegiate School
1300 West Adams Street
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Kenmore School
471 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON

The Westlake School
FOR GIRLS
College Preparatory and Collegiate
441 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City

STUDY INTERIOR DECORATION AT HOME
Practical Training by delightful Home Study method. Color harmony, fabrics, interior style, decorative arrangement and all fundamentals. Send for catalog 40 c.

The New York School of Interior Decoration
441 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City

THE PRINCIPIA
Lower School Upper School Junior College
Founded 1896 St. Louis, Mo.

To Nurture
the student's ability to think honestly, to analyze and solve his own problems to the end that he may be better fitted to take his place in the world's work and to help all mankind—This is our ideal.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded in 1884 by Franklin B. Sampson
"America's Leading Institution for Dramatic and Expressive Art and Training"
Fully equipped for

Acting Teaching Directing
Develops Poise, Power, Individuality
For any Vacation in Life
New Spring Class Begins April 1
Extension Dramatic Course in co-operation with
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Illustrated Catalog of all Courses from Room 104-C, CARNEGIE HALL, New York

The Winnwood School
Lake Grove, Long Island
New York

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper

Even Now—
Summer Calls

Even now the young folk are counting the days before they can hop off to the country. They are looking forward to those care-free days in the open when they can play to their heart's content.

And now parents should choose a camp for their boy or girl. A camp where good fellowship and self-reliance naturally develop. A camp where swimming, riding, boating, athletic contests, dramatics, music, and handicraft each have their part in making a day. A camp where competent counselors supervise all activities.

Such camps you will find advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. You can be sure that they are reliable because careful investigation has been made before accepting their advertising. An inquiry directed to one of these camps will bring you full information regarding its rates and activities.

Camp and School advertising appears in the Monitor on Mondays and Thursdays.

The Winnwood School
Lake Grove, Long Island
New York

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper

"Let Them Behave!"

A YOUNG man was about to enter upon the profession of teaching. In talking the matter over with his father, who had had a long and successful career as a teacher, the father let fall some words of rare wisdom.

The son had heard much about the necessity of strict discipline, and of the importance of keeping order if he expected to make a success. "Don't think too much about that side of the business," said his father. "You go ahead and teach and let the pupils behave! There is great wisdom in that word 'let.' Some teachers are obsessed by the idea that this boy or that girl is just on the verge of some branch of discipline, is watching for a chance to get the better of the teacher, or that the entire school may, if watched, break into turmoil. Such a teacher once said that at night she felt as though she had been standing all day on the edge of the crater of a volcano which might erupt at any moment."

That attitude of mind can hardly produce a good teacher. In a certain school it became necessary to let a teacher go because his classes were so disorderly that teaching was impossible. When later the question was put to one of the really fine boys in the class as to the reason of his misbehavior, he replied naively, "Oh! we saw that Mr. M. always expected us to misbehave, and so we had to."

There is great power in taking the attitude of expecting that everything will go well, or rather of never thinking that anything else is possible. Suspicion invariably arouses cause for suspicion. The evil that we dwell upon and watch for, rarely disappears. Let a teacher watch a pupil needlessly and he will soon give that teacher something to watch. To a faith that there is nothing that need be watched there will usually be response, and much that might have made trouble if encouraged never comes to the surface.

This is by no means an argument for ignoring in blindness what may be actually disturbing and needing drastic methods. It is, however, an argument for a constructive attitude, of confidence in the general right feeling of young people, and of their being usually on the side of good. Whoever knows young people knows that almost universally they are right-minded.

CAMPS—United States
CAMP KOHAHA
"Right Activity"
FOR GIRLS
on Lake Michigan, Maple City, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1
Motor Camp for Camp Leelanau. Tutoring in regular school subjects. Camp sports and recreation. For information, write for booklet to Mrs. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, 1368 Grandville Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Camp Leelanau
FOR BOYS
on Lake Michigan, Glen Arbor, Mich.
School work 9:00-12:30. M. Swimming, Tennis, Canoeing, Hiking, Baseball Afternoon. Camp Leelanau advertising only in The Christian Science Monitor. Write for booklet to Mrs. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, 1368 Grandville Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Camp Markham
(formerly Keosauqua) for boys, 7 to 18.
Fifth season. In the Ozark Mountains, near Fayetteville, Arkansas. All that is finest in camp facilities, camp life, and training. Ideal location and climate. Illustrated booklet. Professor and Mrs. D. H. Markham, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

CAMP SAGINAW
For Boys 7 to 14 Years of Age
in the White Woods, on one of the Beautiful Saginaw Lakes
Limited to 20 carefully selected boys. Leadership, trained mature and experienced men. Personal attention given each boy. \$200 for the entire season. Booklets on request. Address 91 Elm Street, Springfield, Mass.

CAMP ROPIOA
An Ideal Camp for Boys of all ages
pronounced RO-PI-O-A
Expressing our standard of thought
Reflection
Of Perfection
A Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEORGE A. STANLEY, Director
This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

The White Mountain Camps
TAMWORTH, N. H.
In a Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountains District. Combined Advantages of Lake and Mountain Camps. Separate Camps on Adjoining Properties. 25¢ a Week.

CAMP CHOCORUA
For Boys
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of men and women fitted to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. All usual features.

CAMP LARCOM
For Girls
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of men and women fitted to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. All usual features.

VRAMONT COTTAGES
For Adults Only
Bungalows and Cottages. Tents. If desired, Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wonderful Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all four camps on request. S. S. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Proprietor and Director

GLAD HILL
For Adults with Young Children
Bungalows and Cottages. Tents. If desired, Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wonderful Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all four camps on request. S. S. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Proprietor and Director

WE ADVERTISE EXCLUSIVELY IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Even Now—
Summer Calls

Even now the young folk are counting the days before they can hop off to the country. They are looking forward to those care-free days in the open when they can play to their heart's content.

And now parents should choose a camp for their boy or girl. A camp where good fellowship and self-reliance naturally develop. A camp where swimming, riding, boating, athletic contests, dramatics, music, and handicraft each have their part in making a day. A camp where competent counselors supervise all activities.

Such camps you will find advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. You can be sure that they are reliable because careful investigation has been made before accepting their advertising. An inquiry directed to one of these camps will bring you full information regarding its rates and activities.

Camp and School advertising appears in the Monitor on Mondays and Thursdays.

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The Ministry of the Lichen

What Heals?

107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Classified Advertisements

HIGHLY IMPROVED
15 Acres
Beautiful 10-room Bungalow—2-story.
Hot water heat, artesian well.
Fruit orchard, berries, grape arbor, 3

Flower beds—artistically landscaped.
Location—10 miles from Denver
saved high altitude Colorado Springs.
Within city limits of Littleton. Splendid
schools within 6 blocks.
Owner's home—1000 sq. ft. cost today.
Owner transferred to other city.

ROMOCO COUNTRY PLACE
Littleton, Colo.

NO COMMISSION
Sell your home, farm, or business through
our chain office service.

Homeowners wanted everywhere.

**OWNERS' NATIONAL LISTING
BUREAU**
W. 407 Sprague Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WOLLANTON, MASS. For sale, two apartment
houses, each with first and second
floor, 2 finished rooms for each apartment.
Each house has 1000 sq. ft. of land (one
first land); good location; \$12,000. Grant 1025-R.

SEATTLE—Improved property in and
near downtown area. Excellent location
on the over paved road; reasonable; cash or
terms. Box 83, Richmond Beach, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE
FACTORY, dock and warehouse property
bought and sold; appraisals and valuations
for all types of property in Chicago and
WALTER MILLS, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.

**CHICAGO, South Side—Large, attractive,
furnished outside room; adjacent private bath;
private adult family; convenient parking
and all transportation facilities desired; gentlemen
preferred. Phone Hyde Park 3214.**

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Single room; private
bath; home, separate entrance; \$25.00.
TALEMAN, 1227 North Orange Drive. Grant
1015.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Single room in
private home; west front Adams district; prefer
gentleman; garage. MISS ELLIE, 2214 6th
Ave. Temple 2-1000.

N. Y. C. 180 W. 57st.—Rooms suitable for
students or business guests; grand piano, kitchen,
bath, laundry, etc. \$12.00. Call 4-1000. **TRAFALGAR 4-231. MISS HENRY.**

N. Y. C. West End Ave. 411 (40th).—Com-
fortable, clean, quiet; refinement; **com-
pletely furnished \$12.00.**

N. Y. C. 342 West 1st St.—Double room,
twin beds, next bath; \$14; gentlemen. **3E**
TRAFALGAR 4-231.

SEATTLE—Furnished rooms in modern home;
also light housekeeping facilities, 4764 Uni-
versity. **TRAFALGAR 4-1408.**

WOODHAVEN, L.—1-Room, with garage on
premises if desired; lawn; 1st. station and
golf course; gentlemen. **Richmond Hill 2725.**

ROOMS WANTED

COMMERCIALWEALTH AVENUE

1608—Beautiful 7-room apartment, reception hall, private entrance, full bath, central heating, new floors, heat and service; reasonable rent. Main 1748 or 929 Old South Bldg., Boston, or apply on premises.

JAMAICA Long Island—Splendidly big, large, cheerful rooms, latest improvements. Call telephone 3-1000, room 202, East 85th St., New York City, Virginia 303.

LOS ANGELES—For rent for 18 months in Waterbury furnished—furnished house with residence with double garage; also thoroughly equipped kitchen and bathroom. House very reasonable to desirable tenants. 971 South California Ave., Westmont 1405.

LOS ANGELES—Furnished beautiful corner apartment; new tile bath; kitchens, Tiffany collections; wonderful view; garage. \$205.00. Contact office of Sanborn Jackson, Phone evenings 7045427.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

TO RENT, beginning Mar 1st, for term one year with option of buying. Sectors furnished or unfurnished house with 29 to 35 rooms, central heating, hot water, electric telephone, steam or hot water heat, good view; supply, porch, garage; no more than \$1000 down. Write to Mr. J. H. Gorman, 100 York City, to be used for home school for children. Phone Houston 400 F-13.

New Jersey. Phone Houston 400 F-13.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BACK Bay—Available April 1st, suite in private townhouse, 12 rooms, bed room and bath, fireplace, attractively furnished. Call Mrs. E. M. O'Connell, Tel. Wadsworth 2726.

CHICAGO—Heating and ventilating contractor desires capable engineer and estimator. Please send resume to Science Monitor, 435 McCormick Bldg.

LANSING, Mich.—To lend oil burner furnace, boiler, radiators, etc. Must be able to do hot oil warming and pump work for poultry. Box 483, Elgin, Illinois.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DETROIT—Stenographer for real estate office; hours 9 to 5:30 P. M. SAMUEL KAPLAN, 1022 Lakewood Ave. Phone Hickory 3-1000.

EXPERT MARCELLER with a following salary satisfactory to both parties. RICHES BEATY SHOPP, York, N. Y. Clinton Ave. South, Rochester, N. Y.

N. Y. C.—Home worker; small adult family; apartment; must cook, to generally efficient woman; bath; reference. Tel. Wadsworth 2726.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDNER, single, knowing business thorough with training in bookkeeping. The Christian Science Monitor, 27 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAINTING, coloring and papering interior and exterior. Call Mr. A. RIBLINGER, 1824 Harmon St., Brook-

CHICAGO—The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Attractively furnished apartment, living room, breakfast room, kitchen, bath, central heating, new electric range, 6520, Room 845.

FURNISHED apartment for rent for six to eight months, from April 1st, on Brooklyn Heights in neighborhood of rediment; 4 outside rooms and bath on southeast corner of 11th and 12th streets, near 10th street, near 10th street, obstructed southern breeze; owner's winter home, elegant, grand mink, electric refrigerator, etc.; at very reasonable price to suit the tenant. For particulars, call on references, Room H-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR RENT for summer season, old colonial house, furnished, with electric electricity, garage; beautiful location on Boston-New York Waterway, near the mouth of the river, near address MISS MURIEL A. BRECHER, Woodbury, Conn.

OFFICES TO LET

CHICAGO—For rent, one well lighted office and reception room space for commercial business, in loop, near Madison and La Salle streets, suitable for north and east light. Phone Franklin 2010.

CHICAGO—Lease and furnishings of practitioners' suite for rent, call on C. S. Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office for rent, all or part time, call afternoons, Room 1400, 38 South State St.

LOS ANGELES—Physician's office, furnished, suitable for Mr. GIBSON, 534 Lowell State Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES: European education; social or business; varied experience; fluent in English, French, Spanish, stenographic knowledge of Dutch, German, Italian, Russian, and Chinese. Write, New York; now with university, Box V-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LOS ANGELES—Young lady would like to be companion or governess to party going back in return for traveling expenses. Address H-18, care The Christian Science Monitor, 620 Van Ness, San Francisco, Calif.

LOS ANGELES—General clerical work; 3 years experience, Miss L., Empire 0449.

ORGANIST—A specially trained organist, capable of playing either theatre church or both; highest references. H. R. CROSBY, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, capable eight years' experience, desires responsible position. Phone Frutvale 3762-J, Oakland, Calif.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Competent, thoroughly experienced reliable stenographer; commercial life; secretarial experience; references. Phone EA 0887, Ask for MISS M. J. MCCOBB.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HYGRADE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AGENCY, 235 Third Ave., N. Y. C. (Financial District), established 1912, has openings for city and country. First class butlers, cooks, chauffeurs, etc., references certified. Call Morningside 7853.

HIGHEST OCCUPATIONAL EXPERIENCE, 60 years' experience, as a professional writer, and women employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

Gymnastic donors
to
Naval Academy

HANOVER, N. H., March 23—The United States Naval Academy gymnastic team won the championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America for 1925 as the result of scoring with 47 point in their last Saturday match. Dartmouth College scored 32 points. University of Pennsylvania, 6, Princeton, 10, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology 9.

Stroop of the Navy won the individual all-around points with 272 points. Northard of the Navy was second with 249.3. Wheelock of the Navy was third, with 241.6, and Kumazaira of Pennsylvania with 235.

The meet was featured chiefly by the overwhelming superiority of the Naval Academy team, which captured first place in two others. Dartmouth, second-place team, won two second places.

At a business meeting the association changed its name to the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League. Dual meets will be held during the season between the members of the

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
Rm. 201
BERNICE DRYER, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Commercial Agency, Inc., 100 Madison in Jersey
City, N. J.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references
2805 Ave. C, New York City, Phone 2554-4

LOUISIANA HAIN, 280 W. 42nd St., New York City—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Registration in person.

OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, Suite 1019, 90 West 42nd Street, New York City—Property places men and women seeking good positions.

THE CLEARING SERVICE specializes in big-grade men and women. Register this month. Dear, 2603-3, 1717 Stevens Blvd., Chicago.

MRS.'S REPRESENTATIVES
LEONARD A. SMITH, General Sales Agent,
P. O. Box 770, Shreveport, La.; specializing
in floral, funeral, and millinery; correspondence
big-grade men and women. Register this month.
Interested in Louisiana sales arrangements.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EDWARD T. JOHNSON
Auditor—Accountant
65 WALL ST., N. Y. C. Bowling Green 0755

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
OUIDA H. ANDERSON
200 Madison Ave., New York City

League, and at the end of the season an interconference championship meet will be staged.

WAKEFIELD TAKES TWO
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23—Two games were taken by Harry Wakefield of this city to correspond with the Chicago Cubs Saturday in the title race of the National League. He pitched for the Washington Federal League. He got away first in 47 innings, 5 to 28. He went out in 45 frames for the first time in his career. The totals of 9 and 6 were made by the winner, 5 and 4 by the loser.

LAYTON WINN SERIES

DETROIT, Mich., March 23 (Special)—Harry Layton, one of the grand old men here, J. M. Layton of Minneapolis made his first appearance for the Detroit Tigers. G. L. Copulos of this city in the title race of the National Championship. Three games were taken by Layton in the afternoon battle, 5 to 45 in 53 innings. Layton, making the evening hit, 5 frames. Copulos made high runs of 3 and 6, Layton 7 and 8.

COATS IS DEFEATED

PAWBUCKET, R. I., March 23—The New Bedford Football club defeated J. J. Coats of Pawbuckett in the Soccer League game Saturday, 2 to 1. The defeat sets Coats back into sixth place.

Mining Engineers
Multigraphing. Minigraphing. Vanderbilts 0004.

Mining Engineers
PARTIES interested in mines or mining should correspond with H. H. MANNING, Min. Engr., Rollinsville, Colo. Eastern representatives: A. A. Koshen, Hotel Planners, Chicago, Ill.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents. BURNIE J. CRAIG. Trade Marks. 1060 S. Broadway. No. 28, Chicago

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

After being long veiled in obscurity, the outline of Russia, as she has become after ten years of war and revolution, is at last becoming clear. The books about Russia multiply every month. Journalists and travelers tell steadily a more consistent tale. And a committee of British trade unionists

has just issued a large volume purporting to give a picture of Russia as she is. This report has been extravagantly praised and extravagantly attacked, for Russia still excites the passions of political mankind. No doubt the report is neither so good nor so bad as the rival factions declare. But it certainly adds much to the knowledge of Russia available to the outside world.

Russia in 1917 passed through two quite distinct revolutions. The first was a political revolution, substituting a democratic form of government for the autocracy of the tsars, of a type quite familiar to the nations of the West. The second was an economic revolution of a kind previously entirely unknown. The Russia of today is what the Bolsheviks have created after seven astounding years.

Lenine and his friends were concerned with one thing, and one thing only—the ending of modern capitalistic civilization. They objected to it because, in their view, it was an immoral system, under which the land, the houses, the factories, the shops, and the systems of transportation were owned by a small fraction of society, who were thus enabled to maintain a high standard of living on the rents and interest, which were derived from their property, while the rest of the community, the proletariat, were compelled to offer their services to the owners of capital for wages which, because of competition, were always tending to a minimum.

This explanation of the economic ills of modern industrial civilization was the life work of Karl Marx. Like many other interpretations, it is partly true and partly false. But its outcome has been the gospel of Communism, a militant creed which teaches that the millennium will come when all property has been transferred to the ownership of the state and used for the benefit, not of the few but of the many, and which is professed by its followers with the fanaticism of an Oriental religion.

Lenine and the Bolsheviks, having forcibly seized power in Russia, owing to the feebleness of the Kerensky régime, proceeded to put the Marxian theories into practice. The period of so-called military Communism saw the complete destruction of the political and economic organization of society as it had previously been known. Everything was nationalized. Private property was entirely abolished. Money was demonetized. The state undertook to find work and rations of food, housing and amusements for the whole population. And as incidental to the revolution, everybody who was not either a proletarian or willing to join the Communist Party was ruined, slain, or exiled. But somehow the Marxian theory did not work as prophesied. Human nature rebelled against it. Economic law operated differently from what Marx had expected. Not the millennium, but disaster, catastrophic and complete, threatened Communist Russia.

With the remark that Marx has evidently not thought things out to the end, Lenine, in 1921, abruptly, but decisively, altered his course, and the Russia of today is the product of the New Economic Policy of that time. The Labor delegates describe that policy as a form of state capitalism. It seems to be a system under which the state owns practically everything—land, factories, houses, railways and mines—and either employs people itself or leases property to individuals for development under conditions which make it practically impossible for them to become rich.

Opinions naturally differ greatly as to the merits of this system. The Labor delegates think that the new Russian state is "strong and stable," that "the machinery of government, though fundamentally different from that of other states, seems to work well," that "the good results have reconciled all but a very small minority to renouncing rights of opposition that are essential to political liberty elsewhere," and "that the whole constitutes a new departure of the greatest interest that is well worth foreign study." They admit, however, that political liberty is nonexistent and that the system is not applicable to the more complicated conditions of the Western world. Opponents of the new régime in Russia, on the other hand, declare that peasants and trade unionists may acquiesce, for they are now the privileged classes, but that all other classes of society have been inhumanly persecuted and oppressed, that the standard of living and production is lower than it was in 1914, and that the deliberate instruction of the young generation in a fanatical and ferocious Communism is going to bear terrible fruit for Russia, and for the rest of the world, in days that lie ahead.

On balance, two points seem to stand out clearly. The first is that the new Soviet system, with all its novel features, is firmly established in Russia today, and shows no signs of being upset, either from within or from without. It is an experiment in trying to build society on a plan which seeks to obviate those special evils of modern capitalism which are producing labor-unrest all over the world, but which manifestly has developed some new and characteristic evils of its own. The second is that the system rests not upon the free consent of the Russian people, for they have no opportunity of expressing a free opinion, but upon the ruthless and efficient despotism of what amounts to a religious sect, which maintains all power in its own hands and allows no overt political opposition whatever. Such a system, like all despotisms, carries within itself the seeds of its own decay, and unless it can reconcile its economic system with democracy and freedom, it must eventually pass away.

No single economic problem with which the people of many of the more populous sections of the United States have been compelled to deal in recent years has proved more difficult of solution than that which has to do with housing.

A survey recently completed in New York City shows, according to a report made to the state Legislature, that housing conditions for two-thirds of the population of the greater city are steadily growing worse, instead of better, with no immediate relief promised. It is found that while there is considerable building under way, it offers no benefits to the great mass of rent-payers. A study of conditions among what are known as the old-law tenements shows that, whereas in 1916 more than 6 per cent of the flats in tenements of this sort were vacant and apparently permanently abandoned, the percentage of such vacancies now is 1.81.

The real problem in every large city is that of the low-salaried rent-payer. In New York, according to the report, only about one-third of the families have incomes of over \$2500. With present costs of living it is impossible, it is declared, for such a family to pay the rents demanded in the better class of tenements. That is obvious. At prevailing interest rates it is stated that the business of housing cannot furnish adequate homes, directly or indirectly, for these families. Therefore, assuming this conclusion to be warranted, they will be adequately housed only by nonbusiness enterprise. But in this connection the interesting fact is disclosed that a recent survey by the commission in one of the tenement blocks studied a year ago showed that while the rents of old tenants, who are protected by the rent laws now in force in that city, have not been increased, new tenants are required to pay higher rents than ever before. It was found that in the same block the older tenants were paying \$22.50, while the newer tenants of less than one year were paying \$35.

Now the problem seems to resolve itself into this interesting paradox: If rents are reduced by law, or by the decision of an authorized commission, to a figure allowing a return lower than current business rates, speculative enterprise will not operate, even with cheap credit. If the rent is fixed to allow a satisfactory profit, then the rent must be higher than is necessary to cover current expenses. It is convincingly argued that if public credit furnishes the funds for housing, then such profit is inexcusable waste. The commission concludes that "no proposal to lend public credit for the use of speculative enterprise is justifiable, unless such enterprise agrees to operate under the limitations of interest returns which are imposed upon limited dividend companies or co-operative organizations."

Evidently the effort to regulate rents by the establishment of arbitrary rules has not greatly aided in solving the problem so far as New York is concerned. It is possible that in some instances a hardship has been worked upon owners and builders, as well as upon the rent-payers. Both, in a degree, have been at the mercy of profiteering real estate speculators. Until a way is found to prevent the taking of an ever-increasing profit on land values, the gregarious impulses of the human family will continue to make possible the taking of unjust tolls from those least able to pay.

It is not an unreasonable conjecture that, unless it is found possible to regulate the profits demanded from productive industry by these speculators, preferably by some system similar to that employed in respect to the control of recognized public utilities, the tendency of wage earners will be to seek homes outside the limits of the larger cities, and that employing industries will follow or precede them in occupying cheaper sites. The ease and economy with which power is transmitted, modern means of transportation and communication, and the broadcasting of radio programs, have combined to open the road from the congested cities into the country. There is a possibility that the monopoly of the landlords, unless they are willing to submit to some form of reasonable regulation, will be broken by natural economic processes.

Canadian authors labor under an unfair discrimination. They are denied the full benefit of copyright in Canada. The works of authors who were born in other countries enjoy the protection of the Copyright Act, but the minister in charge of copyright has the power to issue licenses to traders to print without sanction the works of Canadian authors that have not hitherto been published in the Dominion. An effort is being made during the present session of Parliament to eliminate the unfair clauses from the Copyright Act.

It seems remarkable that the Dominion should ever have allowed such an act to come into effect, but the explanation is simple. Certain manufacturing interests thought they saw an opportunity to compel Canadian authors to have their works published in Canadian establishments. Canadian authors are inclined to look to the United States for a profitable market, but they are confronted with obstacles when they publish in Canada. To meet the American protective policy, the successful Canadian author is naturally inclined to publish in the United States; the licensing clauses in the Canadian Act were inserted to discourage this inclination. In the event of a Canadian author patronizing a publisher outside of the Dominion, any Canadian publisher, with the approval of the minister in charge of copyright, can also publish the same work without the author's permission. The minister has the power to determine the amount of royalty to be allowed to the author.

A parliamentary committee heard some strong protests recently from spokesmen for the Canadian Authors' Association. In roundly denouncing the licensing clauses, Stephen Leacock mentioned that it would not affect him personally. While he is a successful Canadian writer of

Economic Aspects of the Rent Problem

humorous stories, he is British-born, and apparently it is very doubtful whether the law would apply to any other than Canadian-born authors. Even the Canadian printers have benefited little or nothing from the act. Although the license clauses were supposed to help to give employment to Canadian workers in the printing trade, it is possible to get around the act merely by importing plates from the United States to do the reprinting in Canada. Consequently very few Canadian workers get any employment from it. Perhaps before the end of the present session the injustice of the Copyright Act will have been so clearly demonstrated that it will be amended to bring Canada directly into the Bern Convention in harmony with other countries, the United States only excepted.

One of the most powerful means of proving the favorite French maxim that "to understand all is to forgive all," may be found in an intelligent study of the fine arts. To some individuals the ability to comprehend and appreciate their neighbors' aspirations and accomplishments is apparently a simple thing. These fortunate few are the real cosmopolitans who wander persona grata through seeming barriers of race and class like the winnowing wind, and all because they possess the charmed and charming watchword of "I understand." To those others, perhaps less favored by circumstance, who inhabit the quiet places of the earth and who have the simpler tasks to perform, whose contacts have been few and whose radii short, this easy access to another's sensibilities and affections may seem unattainable, or even undesirable.

But for those who will, there is a fine, open way to this desirable consummation, which because of its very simplicity, is often apt to be overlooked. And it is the way of art, the way of those fine arts which every kind of man from prehistoric times until today has in some measure endeavored to fabricate. In searching the long record of this age-old striving for art expression there is gradually found an "open sesame" to the tone and temper of each epoch, each race; and as the understanding of the various art forms becomes more clear to the student, more illuminated with the answering warmth of his own appreciation and delight, so does the ability to look askance at alien modes and manners diminish of itself. In the name of art, man draws nearer to his fellow man than in the close companionship of sudden menace, because such comprehending brings at the same time the forgiving sense of which the French speak so succinctly.

Thus this forgiving is kept from being the empty gesture that it might become, and man progresses in proportion as he truly forgives. He escapes in this delicate way from the subtle bondage of insularity and self-satisfaction, of contempt for things foreign and of intolerance for what he does not understand. He who has looked close and lovingly upon the carved and painted visions of ancient Chinese artists will appraise all things Oriental with a more understanding eye; he who has caught the glimmering beauty of Egyptian alabasters or Persian potteries, who has stood before the pictorial pageantry of the Gothic age and the Renaissance with bated breath, who has touched the woven splendors of the world's looms and has traced the myriad patterns of its fabrics, who has glimpsed through statue and edifice, shrine and symbol the meaning of its artists, has become a man among men. He leaps the centuries as a happy hart the rill; he skirts the farthest shores, a well-compensated navigator. Wandering at will the wide reaches of the arts he becomes a citizen of the world. This is a sure and profitable way to happiness, an "open sesame" to universal beauty and understanding. And, as the French also have it, "it is the first step that counts."

Editorial Notes

The Chicago Daily News recently ran an editorial under the caption, "Americans Fall Before Spanish Guns," which described a situation as existing in the United States that seems almost unbelievable. "It is time for the people of this country," the article in question read in part, "to realize that a sanguinary episode is in progress between their fellow countrymen and certain ingenious citizens of Spain." It further explained that 500,000 Spanish revolutionaries were imported into the United States during 1924. These, it appears, were made in Barcelona and shipped to America in such large quantities that Superintendent Collins of the Chicago police department is quoted as saying that a very large proportion of the homicides reported in that city are their direct resultant. The editorial quoted concludes with these words:

Police records of the various cities of this country furnish ample proof that the cheap Spanish revolvers, together with other weapons of a similar sort, are almost literally bathing populous sections in blood. Why no real effort is made to check or regulate this horrible traffic, which yearly costs the country many hundreds of lives, is a question that demands an answer.

In this age of world records, the fact that at least one of the animals in the London Zoological Gardens recently decided to enroll herself in the lists of the world's famous athletes should not cause great surprise. For a female polar bear attempted a broad jump over the twelve-foot trench separating her from the public, and but narrowly failed of success in her endeavor. Only once before, so far as is known, has such a feat been emulated, an adult male in Melbourne not so long since having successfully bridged the seven-foot ditch around his inclosure. In this latter case the bear jumped straight across the gap and just contrived to catch the top of the partition with his forefeet, after which, of course, he had no difficulty in pulling himself up. His London rival, however, fell down to the bottom of the trench, where she remained for quite a while, unhurt but sulking. One does not wonder that the London authorities have decided to place a line of spikes under the coping of the visitors' terrace!

The Open Sesame of Art

The Peasant Masses of Western India

Bombay, India. At times one despairs of the popular press; for weeks it has been wasting its type on the vagaries of a Kashmir Prince, while the real problems of India are unmentioned. Perhaps the recent Indian National Congress at Belgaum will give rise to a few platitudes on Swaraj and Gandhism, but that is all. As one sits in the fashionable Gymkhana on Malabar Hill in Bombay, surrounded with its lawns and tennis courts and polo grounds and bevels of well-dressed Europeans, one wonders if the West can ever understand the East.

The chatter of the Gymkhana proceeds oblivious of the cert world around it. A municipal commissioner, one of those enlightened officials who have made the I. C. S. a great service, is telling an English Conservative lady that Gandhiji received an address of welcome from the Bombay municipality, and that he was dressed only in a loin cloth of homespun, the symbol of his race and his humility. "Hardly decent in a religious leader," she replies!

Even if the East and West could sympathize with each other, the difficulties which would remain would be enormous. To stand in the bazaars in Bombay and see the swelling crowds, men of all colors from olive to black, Moslems and Hindus of all castes, is to realize the extraordinary diversity of this half-continent of over 300,000,000. If you listen a little more closely you begin to distinguish the chatter of their different dialects—that indescribable diversity of tongues which separates the peoples of India. How do these people live? That, perhaps, is the first question one asks.

The answer to the question given by first appearances is treacherous. The outline of Bombay at night from Malabar Hill is a curve of yellow lights around the city and in the mansions behind the city the lights of pearls as it has been called, the lamps of some wondrous city of enchantment. The same enchantment dwells in the gorgeous palaces of the maharajahs by the sea, with their priceless treasures of gold and precious stones. Indian life at its best can be very pleasant. In the house of a native ruler I listened one evening to native girls, decked in their many colored saris, singing the motion songs of their country. A Hindu woman by my side turned to me and said, "This is a joyous country." One has not to go far to justify that opinion, which seemed at the moment a paradox, for nowhere as in India are the contrasts of wealth and poverty so strong.

Bombay possesses some of the worst slum tenements in the world. I went round some of them with Mr. Deves, the secretary of the Improvement Trust, an organization which is attempting to lessen some of the worst evils. If you can imagine long lines of tenements, without sanitation, and built so closely upon each other that often the light never penetrates, and then in each little windowless room five, six, or sometimes many more people, you will know how many a villager, driven

by stress of circumstances to come to Bombay, has to live, though conditions in the villages are in many cases no better.

India's real problems, of this I am convinced, are economic and moral, not political. The intelligentsia urge the political aspect: it is their profession. But the real problems of the people are elsewhere. I delay, therefore, presenting the views of the Indian political leaders to show the needs of the Indian peasant who forms the main part of the population.

I speak for the moment of western India alone. The bulk of the population is agricultural small peasant cultivators. Each father divides up his land, and so the divisions of peasant proprietorship become minute. Let a bad season come to the village and the peasant cultivator is driven to the village money lender, the terror of the villagers of western India.

The money lender's methods rival those of the most unscrupulous financier, and the illiterate peasant is easy prey. Soon his lands are mortgaged, his profits swamped by the enormous interests which he has promised to pay. It is then that the peasant, or perhaps his son, decides to try his fortune in the mills of Bombay, or some other center.

He tramps to the nearest railway station, buys an incredibly cheap third-class ticket on that wonderful Western mechanism, the train, and is jolted to Bombay in an appallingly dirty carriage. That the village boy feels when he comes fresh from his fields to the grand loneliness of the great city it is difficult to imagine; where he lives I have already described. He too often returns to his village with practically no money in his pocket and in many ways worse off than when he left it.

India's real problem lies here: to feed and clothe adequately the peasant masses. Let no one think it is easy of solution. The simplest thing is difficult to do in India. If you build a road you may come upon a Muhammadan mosque or a Hindu temple, which must not be moved and which will bar your progress. If you build a temple, however, you will not be able to put Hindus of one caste with those of another, nor self-respecting Moslems with either of them.

The native politicians of India deal in academic generalities which neglect these vital problems. Indeed, they have but scant respect for the work of such bodies as the Servants of India, and all Indian organizations which are attempting to work among the suppressed mass of the population.

Gandhi alone has his extreme solution for the economic difficulty. One wonders what would happen if Indian political leaders truly realized the needs of the peasant and agitated with those needs as the basis of their program. Perhaps then it would be Russia again in India, with still more appalling destitution as a result, instead of the revolt of the intelligentsia which forms the main element in the Swarajist Party today. B. I. E.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 27.

The plan for building a subway in Moscow aroused so much criticism and opposition that it has been temporarily abandoned. At public meetings and in the press many workers protested that the money which would be required for the subway could be better spent in building new houses, in renovating and improving the factories and in extending the city's social institutions. Under these conditions it has apparently been decided that Muscovites will have to forego the luxury of a subway until some of the more pressing immediate needs of the municipality are satisfied. Moscow's transportation facilities have been somewhat improved in the meantime by the institution of a number of omnibus routes which have been very successful.

The Persimphans, Moscow's leaderless orchestra, is on the eve of celebrating the third anniversary of its existence. This organization has had its ups and downs, mostly of a financial nature, but it now seems firmly rooted in the musical life of Moscow. It has really demonstrated the extraordinary possibilities of co-operative musicianship by the coordinated effects which it has achieved without the guidance of a conductor's baton. It has selected a very ambitious performance in the shape of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony for its anniversary concert. This symphony was recently given in Moscow by the orchestra of the State Opera House under the direction of a German guest-conductor, Dr. Abendroth of Cologne.

The decision of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee to hold its next session at Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, marks a new departure in policy. Hitherto the sessions of this body have always been held in Moscow. When the federative constitution of the Soviet Union was adopted it was provided, perhaps with a view to emphasizing the federal character of the new state, that the sessions of the Soviet Executive Committee should be held alternately in Moscow, Tiflis, Khar'kov and Minsk, the capitals, respectively, of the four chief component parts of the Soviet Union, Russia, Transcaucasia, Ukraine and White Russia. The presidents of the Soviet Executive Committees of these four republics take turns in occupying the post of president of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee.

The decisions of the recent conference for strengthening the Soviet power, which advocated the introduction of a larger measure of freedom into the Soviet elections, are apparently being carried out. Many items have appeared in the papers announcing the partial or complete

nullification of elections in various provinces. In Gomel, near the western frontier, and in the Siberian province of Novo Nilolavsk the elections were set aside over whole provinces. The reasons usually given for nullifying the old elections and holding new ones are general non-participation of the population in the voting and undue pressure exerted on the voters by the local authorities.

As winter draws to a close a good deal of attention is being devoted to the problem of spring planting. The winter weather in many districts was not favorable for next year's crops and insects have done destructive work in some provinces. The Government is consequently making every exertion not only to get as large an area as possible planted with spring crops, but also to replant regions which may have suffered from insects or from lack of moisture. The peasants in the drought region of the Lower Volga are being helped with seed grain; and, as it is recognized that there may be a temptation to eat this grain instead of planting it, the appropriations for relief feeding in their region have been increased.

The Russian Oil Syndicate has signed a contract to furnish the French Government with an annual supply of 50,000 tons of oil for five years. The contract stipulates that the Russian oil shall not exceed American oil in price.

The village Communist yachekas, or "cells" have been under the searchlight of publicity for some time. The press has been full of articles criticizing and commenting on their work. The periodical Pravda recently summed up the results of this investigation of the rural Communists with the observation that their general level of political intelligence and social activity was far from satisfactory. Owing to this fact their standing with the peasants is often not very high. Various remedial measures were suggested: the organization of voluntary study classes and the extension of educational work in the rural districts. Pravda also recommended that more care be exercised in selecting and training the secretaries of the village yachekas, as these are the men upon whom the success of the Communist work in the villages largely depends.

A plan is on foot to build in Moscow the most powerful radio station in Europe. The projected station is to have a capacity of 400 kilowatts, and it is claimed that it will be capable of transmitting not only to all parts of Europe, but also to America.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Aiding the Greek Refugees"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

An editorial in your paper on March 3, under the caption "Aiding the Greek Refugees," drew my attention to the state of things in Greece where thousands of homeless refugees are crowded into unsuitable shelters, awaiting, in a state of complete destitution, their ultimate settlement by the Greek Government in Macedonia and western Thrace. The writer very truly said that, if the present condition of these people were more widely known, it would result in greatly increased help.

May I, as a recent eye-witness of these things and a member of the Save the Children Fund Society, which has been working in Greece ever since the fall of Smyrna two and one-half years ago, emphasize the need for publicity, and also point out to your readers that the Save the Children Fund provides a channel for that much-needed help. While itself collecting and working for children only, in Greece it dispenses relief to adults on behalf of the Imperial War Relief Fund.

Twenty-seven thousand children and about 18,000 adults are being fed by these combined societies at an extremely small overhead expense. The small British administrative staff, each member of which has an area under his charge, is supervised by Dr. W. A. Kennedy, a Canadian whose name is well known and respected throughout Greece.

Besides the hot meal and liberal ration of bread issued daily at the Save the Children Fund's kitchens in Athens, Saloniki, and other towns, an interesting side of the work is the distribution of uncooked rations to the refugee families in process of being settled on the land by the Greek Government. Thousands of these settlers, once peaceful and prosperous farmers in Asia Minor, have no proper means of subsistence while waiting to gather their first crop, and would perish, as many of their number did before this help was organized, within sight of their promised land.

The League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission, which is financing this settlement by means of an internationally raised loan, is not allowed to spend this money on charitable relief, but only on the implements of reconstruction, such as cattle, ploughs, seed, building material, etc. The Greek Government has already spent more than \$5,000,000 on the refugees, as was reported by the Greek Minister of Finance to the Assembly of the League of Nations a short time ago.

Not all of those whom Greece is sheltering are her

own nationals, and for the misfortune which has caused this influx into her borders, even her worst enemies cannot hold her wholly responsible. It therefore becomes the duty and privilege of the more happily placed Christian nations to aid these helpless people, to help them to forget their past history of persecution and months of wandering, by stretching out to them the generous hand of friendship.

When in Saloniki last summer I saw hundreds of families whose only home was the street, and thousands of others who had no home, who were living without any adult relation in these crowded camps, the Save the Children Fund is longing to do more than merely feed these little waifs, and a beginning has been made in a day school in one of the Saloniki camps which was started by two women, one American and one British, at their own expense.

This school worked such a transformation in the children of the camp that the fund, when asked to take it over, could do nothing but comply. That school costs 50 cents per child per month to run. The cost of feeding one of these little ones—that is, giving it one good meal a day—is \$1 a month.

The Monitor would be rendering a great service to these hungry children by publishing this letter which I hope may help to correct the impression possibly made by the interesting editorial above mentioned—that relief work in the camps is being done by the Greek Government. It may serve also to remind especially your British readers all over the world that the British Save the Children Fund, with branches all over the British dominions, is doing what it can to relieve some of the distress in Greece. Only one-tenth of those needing help are, however, at present in receipt of relief.

Subscriptions for the fund's work in Greece can be sent to the president, the Duke of Atholl, or the honorable treasurer of the Save the Children Fund, at 26 Gordon Street, London, W. C. 1, England. Checks and postal orders should be crossed "Westminster Bank, Great Portland Street Branch."

British Representative in Canada of the Save the Children Fund, 305 Scott Block, Winnipeg.